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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

with the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

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To the PRINTERS of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Tribuni, seditionis tubæ, per fas atque nefas id agunt, ut plebem agitent, concionibus atque convitiis in patres omnia turbarent, miscerentque quod ipsi, pulsis claris viris, ad summos honores, summamque potentiam nullo æquiverint ita, sub specie libertatis, plebi, quod plerumque accidit, libidini habitæ, jurgare cum possundere, vincere, uti par erat, in unius dominatum cessit. [Fragm. incerti auctoris apud Meursium.]

I AM a Man much given to Reverie, a Diſpoſition which I am apt to think hath grown upon me, from indulging myſelf in too frequent a Contemplation of the publick Miſeries, which every thoughtful Mind muſt preſage from that implacable Spirit of Faction which hath gone forth, and which ſeems to gather daily Strength, in this infatuated Province. Whilſt I was, the other Day, walking in my Chamber, I inſenſibly fell to comparing the proſperous Dominion, and total political Extinction, of thoſe free States of Antiquity which had appeared at their reſpective Periods, with ſuch Splendour, on the great Theatre of the World; but are, at this Time, ſunk into the very Depths and Darkneſs of Wretchedneſs and Slavery. After revolving theſe Events, and endeavouring with the utmoſt Agitation of Soul to explore from what Fountain they had iſſued, I was at length fain to conclude that they could have been produced by no other Cauſe but the immediate Operation of that inſcrutable Power which, in the Language of holy Writ, *breaketh in pieces mighty Men without Number, and ſetteth others in their Stead**. It is likely that I ſhould have continued in this Sentiment, if I had not caſually opened a Volume of Swift †, wherein that deep Thinker pours all the Light of his admirable Genius to diſpel the Obſcurity which ſeemed, at firſt View, to have ſettled upon the Subject. From this Performance I find you an Extract. I think it cannot but ſend back, with a greedy Appetite, to a Peruſal of the whole Piece, all thoſe who have a Reliſh for that exquiſite intellectual Repaſt which it is the Lot of a very few in every Age to be able to furniſh; and if there lives One among us, on whom Nature, Study, and Fortune, have beſtowed Courage, Talents, and Leiſure, it may chance to rouſe him into Action: And ſuch a Spirit, we may fairly hope, if he ſhould not be able effectually to chain up the Harpies, will at leaſt, by bringing home to the preſent Poſture of our Affairs, that pregnant Criſis in the Fate of thoſe People who have been demonſtrably precipitated on their Ruin by the pernicious Counſels of *profeſſed Patriots*, open ſuch Scenes, and hold up ſo frightful a Mirror, as cannot fail to inſpire the Virtuous with Reſolution, retard the Violent in their Career, and diſarm the vitiated Incendiary of Half his Power of doing Miſchief.

CORIOLANUS.

Charles County, Maryland, Auguſt 1, 1772.

* *Job, Chapter 34, Verſe 24.*

† *Swift's, Volume 3d, Contefts and Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

The Extract from Swift's Conteſts and Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.

Καιτοι συ ϕησειας γε και μετριως, εαν τις παραδειγματα ζητη τουτων. Demoſth. in Philip. Orat. 2.

No Man who hath an ordinary Underſtanding can be at a Loſs how to apply theſe Examples.

FROM what hath been deduced of the *Diſſentions* in Rome, between the two Bodies of Patricians and Plebeians, ſeveral Reflections may be made.

Firſt, that when the Balance of Power is duly fixed in a State Nothing is more dangerous, or unwiſe, than to give Way to the *firſt Steps* of popular Encroachments; which is uſually done either in Hopes of procuring Eaſe and Quiet from ſome vexatious Clamour, or elſe *made Merchandiſe, and ſo bought and ſold*. This is breaking into a Conſtitution to ſerve a preſent Expedient, or ſupply a preſent Exigency; the Remedy of an Impatick, to ſhift the preſent Pain, but with certain Proſpect of ſudden and terrible Returns. When a Child grows eaſy and content by being indulged, and when a Lover becomes gratified by ſmall Compliances, without farther Purſuits, then expect to find popular Aſſemblies content with ſmall Conceſſions. If there could one ſingle Example be brought, from the whole Compaſs of Hiſtory, of any one popular Aſſembly which, after beginning to contend for Power, ever ſat down quietly with a certain Share; or if one Inſtance could be produced of a popular Aſſembly wherein ever knew, or propoſed, or declared, what Share of Power was their Due; then might there be ſome Hopes that it were a Matter to be adjuſted by Reaſonings, by Conferences, or Debates: But ſince all that is manifeſtly otherwiſe, I ſee no other Courſe to be taken, in a ſettled State, than a ſteady conſtant Reſolution in thoſe to whom the reſt of the Balance hath entruſted never to give Way ſo far to popular Clamours as to make the firſt Breach in the Conſtitution, through which a Million of Abuſes and Encroachments will certainly, in Time, force their Way.

Again, from this Deduction it will not be difficult to gather and aſſign certain Marks of popular Encroachments; by obſerving of which, thoſe who hold the Balance in a State may judge of the Degrees, and, by early Remedies and Application, put a Stop to the fatal Conſequences that would otherwiſe enſue. What thoſe Marks are hath been at large declared, and need not be here repeated.

Another Conſequence is this, that (with all Reſpect for popular Aſſemblies it ſpoke) it is hard to recollect one Folly, Infirmity, or Vice, to which a ſingle Man is ſubjected, and from which a Body of Commons, either collective or repreſented, can be wholly exempt; for, beſides that they are compoſed of Men with all their Infirmities about them, they have alſo the ill Fortune to be generally led and influenced by the very worſt among themſelves, I mean *popular Orators, Tribunes*, or, as they are now ſtyled, *great Speakers, leading Men*, and the like: From whence it comes to paſs, that, in their Reſults, we have ſometimes found the very Spirit of Cruelty and Revenge, of Malice and Pride, the ſame Blindneſs and Obſtinacy, and Unſteadineſs, the ſame ungovernable Rage and Fury, the ſame Injuſtice, Sophiſtry, and Fraud, that ever lodged in the Breaſt of any Individual.

Again, in all free States the Evil to be avoided is *Tyranny*; that is to ſay, the *ſumma imperii*, or unlimited Power, ſolely in the Hands of the One, the *few*, or the *many*. Now we have ſhown, that, although moſt Revolutions in Greece and Rome began with the Tyranny of the People, they generally concluded with that of a ſingle Perſon; ſo that as the Populace is its own *Dupe*, a mere Underworker, and a Purchaſer fit for ſome ſingle Tyrant, whoſe State and Power they advance to their own Ruin, with as blind an Inſtinct as thoſe Worms that die with weaving magnificent Habits for Beings of a ſuperior Nature to their own.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING lately ſeen, in one of your Papers, a Letter from One who ſubſcribes himſelf *The Chriſtian Layman*, I thought it my Duty to animadvert a little thereon, as the Subject is of ſuch a Nature that it may have hurtful Conſequence to the Inexperienced, eſpecially the younger Part, who may not be well acquainted with the Arguments that diſprove the Doctrine thereby taught.

He ſets out with a great Parade, endeavouring to ſhow, from the ancient Heathens, that the Doctrine of future Puniſhments was generally believed by them; although the contrary is manifeſt, as to the moſt eminent among them. Plato ſays, *that eternal Torments ſhall be inflicted on thoſe who are incurably wicked*. Cato ſays, *that the Juſt ſhall be happy, but its Object ſhall be always ſubject to eternal Exile*. Nay, the heathen Moraliſts generally agree, *that an intire Reſignation to Providence is conſiſtent with a pious God*.

But why ſhould we go about to prove a Chriſtian Doctrine from the Heathens? They had no Revelation of the divine Will, as we Chriſtians have, to whom Life and Immortality is brought to Light by the Goſpel.

That is the Fountain from which we derive our Knowledge of divine Things, and a future World; and if the Chriſtian Layman deſerves the Appellation he aſſumes, he ought to keep to that in his Reaſonings. I ſhall, therefore, in my Examination of his Performance, keep chiefly to thoſe ſacred Oracles, and hope to ſhow that the Eternity of future Puniſhments is ſtrongly, and plainly revealed therein.

Our Saviour, Matthew xxv. 46, after having pronounced Sentence upon the World of Mankind, adds, *And theſe* (meaning the Wicked) *ſhall go away into everlaſting Puniſhment, but the Righteous into Life eternal*. The ſame Word is uſed in both Members of the Sentence, namely, αιωνιος. There being an Antitheſis, or Oppoſition of one Member of the Sentence to the other, it is neceſſary, according to all Rules of Propriety, to take that Word in the ſame Latitude of Signification in both; and as it is conſtantly allowed to ſignify an endleſs Duration as to the Righteous, it muſt be taken in the ſame Extent of Signification as to the Wicked, or elſe the Propriety of the Antitheſis is deſtroyed. If, to avoid this Abſurdity, it ſhould be ſaid that the Happineſs, as well as Miſery of Mankind, is only temporary, and that the whole human Race is to be annihilated, then the Chriſtian Layman will find himſelf deſerted by all who have any juſt Pretence to that Character. The above Argument I never yet found anſwered, not even by Doctor Burnet, but either ſome metaphyſical Arguments advanced, very little to the Purpoſe, either from the divine Attributes or from the Diſproportion between temporary Crimes and eternal Puniſhments, the moſt conſiderable of which I ſhall now examine, and hope to ſhow that they are all inconcluſive.

It is objected, *that there is no Proportion between a temporary Sin and eternal Puniſhment*; but it ſhould be conſidered, that although the outward Act of Sin be temporary, yet the Habit contracted by a Repetition of Acts is, if One dies in a State of Impenitence, eternal. If Vice be ſtamped on the Soul in indelible Characters, then it muſt follow that he who never ceaſes to be wicked can never ceaſe to be miſerable. A Man cannot practiſe Virtue without effectually willing it; and how can he effectually will that to which, by a long Attachment to Vice, he is utterly averſe? Now where can be the Injuſtice that God ſhould ſuffer thoſe Miſeries to take Place which a Man, by his obſtinately perſiſting in an evil Courſe, has brought upon himſelf? Where can be the Injuſtice that they ſhould be ever excluded from Happineſs who, by a long Courſe of Vice, have diſqualified themſelves for it? What is Happineſs to a Man of Virtue would not be ſo to One abandoned to Vice and Senſuality; and conſequently Heaven, or a State of refined intellectual Delight, would be no Happineſs to One immerſed in ſenſuality.

But ſtill it will be ſaid, all this does not account for the Perpetuity of poſitive Puniſhments for temporary Crimes.

To this I anſwer, that even the Threats of eternal poſitive Puniſhments are not ſo much the rigorous Decrees of mere Will as the gracious Warnings of the neceſſary and natural Effects of an obſtinate Averſion to Virtue. It may be neceſſary, to ſecure the Happineſs of the Bleſſed, that a final Separation ſhould be made between Beings of ſuch oppoſite Characters, and that the Good and Pious ſhould not be diſturbed by thoſe who are hardened in Sin beyond Recovery. Thoſe who hold that the Puniſhment is diſproportioned to the Crime ſeem to conſider Sin either as to the Fact abſtractedly, or as to the Time its Commiſſion takes up, without viewing it in its Conſequences. We cannot know how far the Conſequences of any one Sin may extend; and thoſe of many may extend ſtill farther, and greatly diſturb the moral World. Sin, therefore, deſerves the greateſt Evil, becauſe oppoſite to the greateſt Good, the univerſal Intereſt. Whatever Sanctions are moſt proper to gain that End muſt be moſt agreeable to the Goodneſs as well as Wiſdom of the Legiſlator, who cannot promote the Happineſs of the Whole without procuring the Obſervance of his Laws; and there is a previous Obligation upon every One that comes into the World, either to do thoſe Duties or ſubmit to thoſe Penalties which promote the general Happineſs. God would have enforced our Obedience to him with leſs Penalties, if leſs had been ſufficient; but it is too evident that even theſe do not, in many Caſes, anſwer the End, and awe a wicked World.

It is ſaid, that, as God does not inflict uſeleſs Miſery upon his Creatures, the Puniſhment inflicted on theſe unhappy Objects can anſwer no End; to which it is anſwered, that one End may be to confirm the Bleſſed, for they are endued with Freedom of Will: And although we are aſſured, from Revelation, that they ſhall never fall from their Happineſs, yet the Reflection on the Puniſhment of the Wicked may be one conſiderable Means to keep them fixed in an uninterrupted Practice of Virtue.

Whereas it is ſaid, that it is not conſiſtent with divine Goodneſs to have framed Man ſo as that he ſhould be miſerable from himſelf, this at once cuts off both Heaven and Hell, for it is to find Fault with the Creator for making any Beings capable of Virtue and Vice; for all our Virtue, in a State of Trial, conſiſts in chooſing well when we had Freedom and Temptation to do otherwiſe, and Vice in chooſing to do Ill when we had Laws directing us to avoid the Evil and chooſe the Good, and the higheſt Motives ſo to do. To ſay, then, that a good God could not create a Creature capable of Virtue and Vice, is, in Effect, to ſay that it is inconſiſtent with the divine Attributes to create ſuch Creatures as ſhould be ſubject to Government; ſince Government ſuppoſes Laws, and Laws muſt be guarded by the Sanctions of Rewards and Puniſhments. Here then lies the *Miſtake*, in ſeparating the divine Goodneſs from his Holineſs and Juſtice, whereas Holineſs and Juſtice are as eſſential to the divine Nature as Goodneſs; for it is impoſſible that Juſtice ſhould belong to the Idea of God if it were irreconcilable with the divine Goodneſs to make ſuch Creatures as may deſerve well or ill, namely, to be rewarded or puniſhed.

One would be apt to conclude, on reading the latter Part of the Chriſtian Layman's Letter, that he not only had framed a Divinity of his own, but that he paid little Regard to the Scriptures, believing only ſo much of them as ſuited his Schemes; when, for Inſtance, he ſays of the Supreme Being, *that his Will is his Eſſence*. Divines, and Philoſophers too, diſtinguiſh between the Eſſence and Attributes of God, as well as between the Eſſence and Exiſtence of created Beings. As to Creatures, it is commonly held that their Eſſences were from Eternity in the divine Mind, but that their Exiſtences commenced only upon their Creation; and as to the Supreme Being, though we have very inadequate Conceptions of his Nature, yet we may conceive that his Will, or the Exerciſe thereof, in that particular Volition as to the Creation of Man, was poſterior to his Eſſence. And indeed all the divine Attributes taken collectively, may be conſidered as Modes; and it is well known to all Philoſophers, that the Modes of all Beings are diſtinguiſhed from their Subſtances, or Eſſences.

If the Layman means, then, by Will, that particular Volition of the Deity regarding the Creation of Man, we may conceive that it was poſſible that he never ſhould have been created, and yet that the divine Eſſence and Attributes would have been equally perfect; ſince he muſt, according to our Conceptions, have had eternally Ideas of Poſſibles in his divine Mind, and only a Volition of the actual Exiſtence of thoſe Beings from Eternity. To apply this to the Creature Man: The Moment before God manifeſted an Idea of his Eſſence, into a Volition of his actual Exiſtence, and in Conſequence created him a rational free Agent, deſigning him for *eternal Happineſs*, on Condition of his complying with certain Laws, or performing certain Duties, and threatening him with *eternal Miſery*, if he failed in his Duty. But whether even infinite Knowledge could certainly foreſee what would be the Caſe of every Individual of the human Race, I cannot pretend to determine; but this much we know, becauſe it is revealed, that the incurably Wicked ſhall never be happy.

When I have ſeen the Layman's ſecond Letter, if there be any Thing worthy of Animadverſion, I may perhaps trouble the Publick with ſome Strictures upon it.

I AM, GENTLEMEN,
YOUR VERY HUMBLE SERVANT,
A BELIEVER.

Extract from POLITICAL ESSAYS *concerning the Preſent State of the* BRITISH EMPIRE; *a new Work juſt publiſhed, ſaid to be written by one of the firſt Characters in the literary World.*

THE Event at laſt comes, and the Colonies can no longer be employed on Staples. What will then be done, I do not pretend to foretel; but may I deviate from my Subject, into a Suppoſition that has but a ſlight Connexion with it? The King of Great Britain, in that Period, will be much wanting to himſelf if he does not determine, at all Events, to reign over the moſt numerous Part of his Subjects. Let him man his Royal Navy, and at the Head of a gallant Army, and thoſe who will follow Royalty, tranſfer the Seat of Empire to that Country which ſeems almoſt peculiarly formed for univerſal Dominion. In ſuch an Age, the Monarch who reigns over America will figure very differently from him who commands in Britain alone. There would, however, be very little Difficulty in ſuppoſing the total Converſe of the preſent Caſe; America to be the Seat of Government, and Britain the Dependent*.

NOTE.

* There is ſome Amuſement, at leaſt, in reflecting upon the vaſt Conſequences which, ſome Time or other, muſt infallibly attend the colonizing of America. If we conſider the Progreſs of the Empires which have hitherto ſubſiſted in the World, we ſhall find the ſhort Duration of their moſt glorious Periods owing to Cauſes which will not operate againſt that of North America. Thoſe Empires were formed by Conqueſt; a great many Nations, different in Character, Language and Ideas, were by Force jumbled into one heterogeneous Power; it is moſt ſurpriſing that ſuch diſſonant Parts ſhould hold together ſo long. But when the Band of Union, Force, was weakened, they returned to their original and natural Separation; Language and national Character formed many Sovereignties out of the former connected Vaſſalages. This, however, will be very different with North America. The habitable Parts of that Country, including the Dominions of Britain and France, and of Spain, north of Latitude thirty Degrees, contain above three Million five Hundred Thouſand ſquare Miles. It would be very idle to remark, that this includes what at preſent does not belong to our North Americans. If they wanted it, I warrant it would ſoon be theirs. The Extent of Territory is much greater than that of any Empire that ever exiſted, as will appear by the following Table: Perſian Empire, under Darius, contained one Million ſix Hundred and fifty Thouſand ſquare Miles; Roman Empire, in its utmoſt extent, one Million ſix Hundred and ten Thouſand ſquare Miles; China, one Million ſeven Hundred and forty nine Thouſand ſquare Miles; Great Mogul's, one Million one Hundred and ſixteen Thouſand ſquare Miles.

The Ruſſian Empire, including all Tartary, is larger than any of theſe. But I might as well throw into the American Scale the Countries about Hudſon's Bay, for the one is as likely to be peopled as the other, whereas all I have taken in will aſſuredly be ſo. Beſides, North America is actually peopling very faſt, which is far enough from being the Caſe with the Ruſſian Deſerts. Now the habitable Part of the preſent Britiſh Dominions alone in North America contains above one Million two Hundred Thouſand ſquare Miles, or almoſt equal to any of the above. But the Whole, as I before obſerved, is three Million five Hundred Thouſand, or more than the Perſian and Roman together. In Reſpect therefore to Extent, and the Means of maintaining Numbers of People, it is ſuperiour to all. But then comes the Advantage which is deciſive of its Duration. This immenſe Continent will be peopled by Britiſh Subjects, whoſe Language and national Character will be the ſame. The few Frenchmen in it, or Foreigners imported by us, will be confounded by the general Population, and the whole People, phyſically ſpeaking, will be ſo; that thoſe Seeds of Decay, ſown in the very Formation of the ancient Empires, will have no Exiſtence here. The Conqueſt of South America, by ſuch an Empire, would be no political Conduct; but I do not, in this Reſpect, think it would endanger the national Character, becauſe the Number of People in that Continent is very few in Compariſon with what the other will ſoon contain, nor will they increaſe as long as ſuch rich Mines are worked among them; and likewiſe, on Account of thoſe few not being original Nations, bred, if I may ſo expreſs it, on the Soil (the Caſe with North America) but only the Offſets of Europe budded in the peſtiferous Mines, all of whom preſently ſink into Nothing. However, there is no Neceſſity to extend the Suppoſition ſo far.

To theſe Advantages we ſhould likewiſe add others, of great Importance. The Situation of the Empire admits of no Attacks but thoſe of a yet more powerful One, which, in Fact, is of none. South America, for a Million of Reaſons, too long to be here inſerted, can never ſuppoſing herſelf out of the Queſtion before the other) by many Degrees, be equal in Power; and this Superiority never can be enjoyed, as is at preſent, by any Empire in the World. Further, the peopling of this vaſt Tract, from a Nation renowned for Arts, Navigation, and naval Power, has occaſioned all the Ideas of Things to be tranſplanted into the Copy; and having been ſo long eſtabliſhed with the amazing and unparallelled Situation for Commerce between both Europe, Aſia, and the ſouthern Continent, and at the ſame Time poſſeſſing above other Countries, the Means of building, fitting out, and maintaining a great Navy, the Inhabitants of this potent Empire, in all Probability in the leaſt Danger from the Attacks of any other Quarter of the Globe, will have it in their Power to engroſs the whole Commerce of it, and to reign, not only Lords of America, but to poſſeſs, in the moſt Security, that Dominion of Sea, throughout the World, which their Britiſh Anceſtors enjoyed before them! None of the ancient Empires, Perſian, nor the preſent One of China, which fell a Prey to a Handful of Tartars, can be compared to this of North America, which will be ſuch, that the Land is now in Being that will once be tred by the firſt Foreigner that will ever know.

ROME, *April* 25.

WHEN the Cardinal York came hither to compliment the new Queen of France Senior, his Brother, he made that Princeſs a Preſent of a Gold Snuff-Box adorned with Brilliants of conſiderable Value, and at the ſame Time gave her an Aſſignment of four Thouſand Crowns upon the Monnet.

LONDON, *June* 23.

THE Newspapers have lately mentioned a Coalition of Parties forming under the Auſpices of Lord Mansfield; yet we would aſk any Man [illegible] in an all ſerious, now the miniſterial Veſſel is ſtuck in Quickſands, for the Captain to call in aſſiſtant Pilots from Oppoſition, when they were equally intrenched while the was violently battled upon the Ocean by the ſame Miſcreants.

The late Refuſal of the Bank to diſcount Bills, [illegible] by ſeveral conſiderable Houſes, has [illegible]

oulties. The People of this Paper is thus reduced to the Bank of England fly to private Bankers for Affiſtance, and their Bankers, trembling for their own Security, in the general Wound thus given to publick Credit, are under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of with-holding their Caſh. The Reſult is obvious, a Man in good Circumſtances is obliged to fail, where the Springs of Commerce are thus ſuddenly choked up, and his Name appears as an Inſolvent in the Gazette, when poſſibly he may be worth thirty Shillings for every Pound he owes to his Creditors.

The Reſolution of the Bank of England, with Reſpect to the contracted Diſcount of Bills, was undoubtedly occaſioned by the infamous Practice of Ingrafting in the Funds, and coining Notes where no real Property exiſted to anſwer the Purpoſes of prodigal Adventurers; but while the Artifices of Fraud are laudably guarded againſt, it is a national Evil to check the induſtrious Aims of real Probity. The Bank, therefore, ſhould be very cautious in its Refuſals of Diſcount; ſince publick Credit, like Morality, is extremely delicate, and in eradicating a particular Vice we may really deſtroy a neighbouring Virtue.

However ſome particular Scotch Houſes may be affected by a late Failure, the Publick ſhould be carefully informed with Reſpect to the Notes iſſued by the great Bank of Scotland. Theſe Notes are undoubtedly good, becauſe the Members of the Scotch national Bank are compoſed of the firſt Men in that Part of the United Kingdom. Their real and perſonal Eſtates are jointly bound to anſwer all Demands upon them, and the Truth no Way exceeded if we eſtimate this joint Property at ſix Millions Sterling.

The Jointure of a certain Bankrupt Banker's Lady, who is univerſally ſaid to be one of the moſt amiable as well as the moſt accompliſhed Women in Europe, amounts, we are informed, to one Thouſand four Hundred Pounds a Year. Being ſettled upon herſelf, it is not amenable to the Claims of Creditors, and therefore will yield him a comfortable Aſylum in the Day of Calamity.

The following is ſaid to be the Cauſe of the preſent Stoppage of Payment among the mercantile Intereſt. The Gentlemen of Scotland are of a ſcheming and ambitious Turn of Mind. Hence many of them traded greatly beyond their real Capital, by Means of diſcounting Bills. The Engliſh did the ſame, though perhaps not to ſo great an Extent. Thus it was difficult to tell who was, or was not, a Man of actual Property. The Bank, in Order to aſcertain the Point, and to trade upon the ſurer Bottom, ſtopped the diſcounting of all Scotch and Jewiſh Bills, hoping that this Step would check even the Engliſh, whom they durſt not diſoblige by the ſame Treatment. It cannot, however, be denied, that the Conduct of the Bank was partial and oppreſſive; and it clearly proves, that the Charge of Nationality is not ſo applicable to the Scotch as to the Engliſh. The great Banker, who has lately ſtopped Payment, being confeſſedly one of the moſt generous of Men, undertook to accommodate his Countrymen inſtead of the Banks; and they have, out of Revenge, found Means to undo him.

An Evening Paper ſays: "It is a real Fact that Mr. Morris is married to Miſs Fanny Harford (natural Daughter of the late Lord Baltimore) and they are both in Italy."

We are told that the Will of the late —— Perram, Eſquire (a famous Horſe Jockey and Cock Fighter) has bequeathed a ſixty Pounds Plate to be run for at Newmarket, one Hundred Guineas to be paid as a Marriage Portion to the firſt Woman who can prove ſhe was married neareſt to the Minute the foregoing Plate is won; fifty Pounds a Year to his Houſe-keeper, and five Hundred Pounds more on her Marriage, provided ſhe marries a Man under forty Years of Age; and many other like Singularities.

We are informed that Mr. Bailey, a Gentleman in the learned World, and a Swiſs Gentleman of great Learning, will ſhortly ſet out on a Voyage round the World, at the Expenſe of the Government.

A Gentleman from Paris aſſures us that the French King has not appeared in publick for upwards of three Weeks, and that he had refuſed to ſee any of the foreign Ambaſſadours, who are obliged to tranſact Buſineſs with the Prime Miniſters.

A Report, he ſays, was alſo ſpread, that the Duke de Praſlin and two other very great Perſons, had abſconded from their Seats, and it was ſaid were gone incog. for England.

A Letter from Rome, dated April 30th, has the following Paſſage: "Arrived here the Chevalier de St. George, with his new married Lady. She is a young German Princeſs. He has demanded of the Pope his Title of King of England, and the Guards to attend him as they did his Father, and has alſo ſignified to the Roman Nobility that he expects his Lady to be paid the Honours as Queen of England. The Pope has refuſed the firſt Requeſt, and of Courſe the Nobility will do the ſecond. There are four Ladies that attend her, who appear abroad in great Splendour."

By a Gentleman juſt arrived from Berlin, we are informed that the late Marriage of the Chevalier was entirely at the Inſtance of that Monarch of the preſent Age, the King of Pruſſia, who not only wrote Letters of Encouragement to him with his own Hand, but added privately to the Princeſs's Fortune; he likewiſe made it a Point with her Father, who was, at firſt, much againſt the Match.

Among the Nobility at Ranelagh, laſt Friday Evening, was the venerable Dutcheſs of Queenſberry, the celebrated Patroneſs of Gay; who ſeemed in perfect Health, to the great Satisfaction of a moſt brilliant Crowd, and ſhed ſuch a Grace upon Age as made her the moſt admired of any in the Company.

A Gentleman of undoubted Veracity has received the following extraordinary Account in a Letter from his Son, dated Canton, November 13, 1771.

"Towards the latter End of September 1771 a Veſſel of uncommon Appearance arrived at Macao, the Entrance of Canton River, with ſixty five Perſons on Board, moſt of them military. The Commanding Officer bore the Rank of a Colonel, and Title of Baron de Beryonſky, which he held under the Queen of Hungary. There were in the Veſſel five Perſons in Womens Apparel. The following Account is taken from the Colonel:

"He was ſent by the Queen of Hungary, with a Body of five Thouſand Men, in May 1769, to join the Catholick Confederates in Poland, againſt the Poliſh Proteſtants, who were ſtrongly ſupported by the Ruſſians. A Battle ſoon enſued, in which the Proteſtants defeated and took Priſoners the greater Part of their Enemies. The Colonel, with many of his Countrymen, were carried to Caſan. They were cloſely confined, and cruelly treated, which determined them to reſolve upon an Eſcape. An Opportunity ſoon favoured their Deſign, by their Guard being reduced, which they overpowered; and having taken Arms, with incredible Difficulties, they directed their Route to Kamſchatka, on the Sea Coaſt of Tartary, where the Colonel knew a Friend, on whoſe Aſſiſtance his Hopes depended.

"On his Arrival at Kamſchatka, his Friend furniſhed him with a Veſſel, in which he embarked with eighty five of his Fellow Priſoners. As he had been formerly in the marine Service of the States of Malta, he knew ſomething of Navigation, by the Aſſiſtance of which he determined to ſail for China; but, ſcantily provided, he reſolved to keep near the Coaſt. A ſtrong Gale of Wind, which began from the weſtward, ſoon defeated his Purpoſe. The Colonel then giving up all Hopes of regaining the Coaſt, ſtood to the eaſtward and ſouthward, till he ſaw Part of North America, ſuppoſed to be the Land of California, Latitude 57 N. Here he ſtretched his People, having encountered every Difficulty Nature is able to ſuſtain. From hence he endeavoured to get to Acapulco, but contrary Winds prevented him. This obliged him to ſail for the Philippine Iſlands, intending to go to Manila, but was again diſappointed by contrary Winds. He proceeded then for Macao, having once more experienced ſurpriſing Difficulties, being five Months on his Paſſage from Kamſchatka."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 22.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Pitt, *Auguſt* 1.

"BY a Gentleman this Day from the Illinois we learn that Major Hamilton, with a Detachment of the Royal Iriſh, is within a Day's March of this Poſt, on his Way to Philadelphia. That Captain Lord, and about thirty Men, have taken Poſt at Caſkaſkys. That a Party of Indians (ſaid to be Chicaſahs) entered the Store of Meſſ. Rumſey and Company, at Caſkaſkys, near Fort Charles, and behaved in a very turbulent Manner, toſſing the Goods, &c. about, upon which a Scuffle enſued between them and the white People attending the Store, when one of the Indians was murdered; and that the Commanding Officer ordered a Party out to apprehend the Murderers, who, being joined by ſome of the French Inhabitants, ſoon got up with and engaged the Indians, three of whom were killed, and one wounded. The others eſcaped."

Extract of a Letter from London, *July* 2.

"The great Negro Cauſe was determined a few Days ago, and the Conſequence was that the Negro obtained his Freedom. The poor Fellow was preſent in the Court at the Deciſion; and a great many other Blacks, all of whom, as ſoon as Lord Mansfield had delivered the Opinion of the Court, came forward and bowed, firſt to the Judges, and then to the Bar, with Symptoms of the moſt extravagant Joy. Who can help admiring the Genius of that Government which thus diſpenſes Freedom to all around it? No Station or Character is above the Law, nor is any Wealth its Protection. The Monarch and the Beggar are alike ſubject to it. *Pauperum tabernæ regumque turres*, are equally guarded by it."

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 10.

THE Brunſwick, Lee, with Goods conſigned from Glaſgow, and the Molly, Mitchinſon, from Liverpool, are arrived in James River. On the 3d of *Auguſt*, in Latitude 38 30, Captain M'Larty ſpoke the Glaſgow, Ruſſell, and took on Board there were Paſſengers in that Ship Doctors Hall and Lewis, both Virginians. And on the 7th Inſtant he ſpoke the Brigantine Elizabeth, of New York, William Brown Maſter, from St. Domingo, who gave an Account of a ſevere Hurricane having been at that Iſland, Jamaica, and in the Gulf of Florida, the 2d of *Auguſt* laſt; and that fourteen Sail of Jamaica Men, bound for London, were obliged to put into Cape Francois, moſt of them diſmaſted, and in great Diſtreſs. Several Veſſels were loſt on Turk Iſland, the Names of which he did not know.

On Friday Evening laſt, between five and ſix o'Clock, his Majeſty's Ship Glaſgow, lying in Hampton Road, was ſtruck with Lightning. The fore Top-gallant Maſt, Top-maſt and Foremaſt, were rendered uſeleſs; and ſeveral of the People were ſtruck down, but none much hurt. On examining the Maſt, it was diſcovered that the Lightning had paſſed within about a Foot of the Magazine, its Courſe of Direction having been altered by the Rudder-caſe it paſſ with in the lower Deck.

The Generous Friend, Smith, the Expreſs from London to the Merchants here on Account of the late Failures, is ſeized by the Glaſgow Men of War, for Want of a Regiſter; but this Day, at a Court of Admiralty, was diſcharged, paying Coſts.

[*Marriages.*] Mr. DANIEL PEBBLES, of this City, to Miſs BETSEY GODWIN, of Warwick County.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN, *September* 2, 1772.

IN your laſt Gazette, among the late Failures, I obſerve you have inſerted Meſſ. Brown and Zuille of Liverpool as having failed; but I believe you will find this to be a Miſtake, as I have a Letter from Mr. Zuille, of the 2d of July, wherein, after condoling with me on ſome of the unfortunate Failures that have lately happened, he writes: "Thank "God, it does not much affect me, though it has ſtopped my Partner, "Mr. John Brown; but as I had no Connections with him except in the "Houſe here, and his Stock with me more than he owes, it will not hurt "me materially. Until his Affairs are ſettled, the Firm of the Houſe "here will be altered, and carried on in my own Name."

NANSEMOND, *September* 5. On Thurſday laſt was married Mr. SAMUEL DU VAL, of Henrico, to Miſs SHEPPARD, of this County, an agreeable young Lady,

Whoſe Charms the coolſt Breaſt might fire,
As brighteſt Objects moſt inſpire.
Like Beauty's Queen, a Thouſand Loves
Her Steps attend where'er ſhe moves.
Peggy more Tranſports can beſtow
Than Crowns confer, or Monarchs know.

Advertiſements.

An Act to prevent Miſchief from DOGS.

WHEREAS the Inhabitants of this City, and Perſons reſorting thither, are frequently in Danger of being wounded, and are daily annoyed by fierce Dogs, and others, in too great Numbers running at large within the Limits thereof: For Remedy and Prevention of thoſe Miſchiefs, *Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the ſaid City, in Common Hall aſſembled, and it is hereby ordained by the Authority of the ſame*, that no Perſon reſiding in the ſaid City ſhall keep within the Limits thereof any Bitch, and none but a Houſekeeper any Dog; and that no ſuch Houſekeeper ſhall keep any Bull Dog or Maſtiff, or any Dog partaking of either of thoſe Species of Animals, otherwiſe than confined by a Chain within his own enclоſed Ground; nor any Dog of another Kind without a Collar worn about his Neck, whereon the initial Letters of the Owner's Chriſtian Name, and Surname ſhall be marked; nor more than two Dogs, with ſuch Collars. And that every Perſon offending in either of thoſe Caſes ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of forty Shillings, to be ſued for and recovered before the Court of Huſtings of the ſaid City, by Petition, to be proſecuted within one Month after the Offence, in the Name of the Chamberlain thereof for the Time being, for the Uſe of this Corporation.

And be it further ordained, that it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon to kill any ſuch Bull, Maſtiff, or Mongrel Dog, not confined as aforeſaid, and any Dog running at large in the Streets without a Collar in the Day Time, or with a Collar in the Night Time, or belonging to a Reſident who is not a Houſekeeper; and that the Serjeant, Conſtable, and Watchmen of the ſaid City, ſhall ſeverally take an Oath before the Mayor to kill ſuch unqualified Dogs, and give Information to the Chamberlain of all Offenders againſt this Act.

And be it further ordained, that one Act made at a Court of Common Council held the 19th Day of March 1739, entitled *An Act to reſtrain the keeping of Dogs in great Numbers*, be repealed; and that this Act ſhall be publiſhed in the *Virginia* Gazette, and ſhall commence and be in Force immediately after the 21ſt Day of *September*, in this Year 1772.

Paſſed in the Common Hall September 7, 1772.

(A Copy.) Teſt, M. DAVENPORT, Town Clerk.

MESSIEURS *Robert* and *Robert Bogle* and *Scott*, of *London*, Merchants and Partners, on the 29th of *June* laſt executed a Deed of Aſſignment of all the ſaid Company's Debts and Effects in *Virginia* to *Edward Payne*, Eſquire, Governour of the Bank of *England*, and *Rene Payne* of *London*, Merchant, in Truſt, that an equitable Diviſion may be made of the ſaid Debts and Effects amongſt all the Creditors of the ſaid Company; and on the ſame Day the ſaid *Edward Payne* and *Rene Payne*, and the ſaid Company, executed a Power of Attorney to the Subſcribers, empowering us, jointly and ſeverally, to receive and tranſmit the ſaid Debts and Effects: Notice is therefore given to the ſeveral Debtors to the ſaid Company that Attendance will be given by the Subſcribers, or one of them, at *Williamſburg*, from the 20th of *October* to the End of the General Court. No Indulgence can be given after.

JOHN TAYLOE.
6 ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

N. B. The Aſſignment and Power of Attorney are recorded in *Richmond* County, for the Satisfaction of thoſe concerned.

YORK, *September* 9, 1772.

THIS is to forewarn all Perſons from croſſing through my Corn Field, at their Peril.

THOMAS DIGGES.

THE Subſcribers having, for theſe eight Years paſt, been Factors for Meſſieurs *Weare* and Company, have now declined the ſame, and deſire all Perſons indebted at the Stores kept by them to come and pay off their reſpective Balances; and thoſe who cannot muſt give their Bonds, as there is a Neceſſity for an immediate Settlement of the Concern. The Stores will be continued by us, upon our own Accounts, to their uſual Extent, and the ſame Indulgence given to good Cuſtomers as has been before.

BURNLEY & BRAIKENRIDGE.

N. B. We have a Quantity of Goods to diſpoſe of in the Wholeſale Way.

FREDERICKSBURG, *September* 1, 1772.

HAVING a very large Aſſortment of *European* and other GOODS on Hand, many of which were imported from *London*, &c. this Summer, I would willingly lump off the Whole, or in Parcels, at a very low Advance, for Cath, Tobacco, Bills of Exchange, or at a ſhort Credit, with Security. In the mean Time I will ſell them in ſmaller Parcels, or by Retail, at fifty per Cent. Advance on firſt Sterling Coſt (by real Invoice) for ready Money, or Tobacco.

(4) GEORGE MITCHELL.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 31, 1772.

I INTEND to leave the COLONY ſoon.

JOHN LEWTHWAITE.

NORFOLK, *September* 1, 1772.

AS I intend to leave this Place ſoon, I requeſt all who are indebted to me, either by Bond or open Account, to be expeditious in diſcharging the ſame. Thoſe who fail to comply with this Requeſt need expect no farther Indulgence. All who have Demands againſt me are deſired to make them known, that they may be immediately ſatisfied.

JOHN SMITH.

IMPORTED, in the *Betſey* and *Loyd*, Captain *Nesbit*, and to be ſold very cheap by the Subſcriber, who has juſt opened a Druggiſt and Apothecary's Shop in the upper End of Richmond,

A LARGE and compleat Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Alſo white and brown ſugar Candy; Barley Sugar; beſt and common Raiſins; Almonds; Figs; Orange Chips; Citrons candied Ginger and Eringo; Mace; Cloves; Cinnamon; Nutmegs; Allipice; Ginger; Pepper; Spaniſh Licorice; Pearl Barley; Sago; Salop; Vermacelli; Hartſhorn Shavings; Iſinglaſs; Saltpetre; beſt Sallad Oil; Gold and Silver Leaf; *Dutch* Metal; Spirit and Oil of Turpentine; Eau de Luce; Smelling Bottles; Eſſence of Bergamot; Ditto of Lemons; Copperas; Brimſtone; Alum; Blueſtone; Potaſh; Verdigriſe; Vermillion; Tow; Lint; Ivory and Pewter Syringes; Crucibles; black Lead Pots; Jeſuits Drops; *Bateman's* Drops; *Stoughton's* Elixir; *Freeman's* and *Godfrey's* Cordials; *Anderſon's* and *Lockyer's* Pills; Pectoral Balſam of Honey; Anodyne Necklaces; *Greenough's* Tincture for the Teeth and Gums; *Blackrie's* Lixivium for the Stone and Gravel; *Morris's* Drops; *Squire's* Elixir; *Jeſſop's* Fever Powders; Capers; Olives; Walnuts; Anchovies, &c.

JOHN POWELL.

HAMMOND's

Specifick Pill and Antimonial Eſſence.

To the PUBLICK.

The following recent, and very remarkable CURES, *fully evince their great Efficacy:*

GOUT and SCURVY CASE.

To Doctor HAMMOND.

SIR, AUGUST 24, 1771.

THE good Effects I have found from your Medicines oblige me to make this open Declaration, for the Good of Mankind. That others afflicted may know where to apply for ſuch ineſtimable Medicines, deſire this to be publiſhed. —— Mr. *John Cowper*, Exciſe Officer, was long troubled with a Complication of Diſorders, occaſioned by Heats and Colds, ſo that he could not ſtir Hand or Foot without a Crutch; and after he had conſulted the Faculty in *Bath* above three Months, without any Benefit, he applied to Doctor *Hammond*, on *Kingſdown*, *Briſtol*, and by taking a few Boxes of his Specifick Pills and Bottles of Antimonial Eſſence, is now reſtored to perfect Health; which any One may be ſatisfied of by applying to the ſaid *John Cowper*, at the Exciſe Office on the Key, *Briſtol*, or *Pill* in *Somerſet*.

A moſt extraordinary CURE *of the* LEPROSY, *by the Uſe of* Hammond's SPECIFICK PILL.

To Doctor HAMMOND.

SIR,

AS it is our Duty not only to commend, but alſo to recommend Medicines we ourſelves have found Benefit by, it is our chearful Requeſt that this moſt miſerable Caſe may be univerſally known, for the Relief of the Diſtreſſed, and in Juſtice to the Author's incomparable Specifick Pill. Mrs. *Tillidge*, Wife of Mr. *Tillidge*, was grievouſly tormented above ſix Years with the Leproſy on her Arms and Hands, quite to her Finger Ends, covered with Blotches, moſt of which turned to Sores, eſpecially her Fingers were obliged to be plaiſtered conſtantly, to prevent their growing together, the Violence of the Humour was ſo great, daily increaſing farther; and having had the beſt Advice, and took great Quantities of the moſt famed Medicines without the leaſt Benefit, in the greateſt Deſpair, and as the laſt Reſort, happily applied to Doctor *Hammond* for his Specifick Pill, which alone, by GOD's Bleſſing, hath made her Skin quite clear, and reſtored her to perfect Health above three Months; the Truth of which the candid Inquirer ſhall be ſatisfied of, with the greateſt Pleaſure, by your humble Servants,

PETER *Street*, BRISTOL, *September* 25, 1771. JOHN & ANNE TILLIDGE.

Theſe, with many remarkable Cures, effected by the mild Specifick Pill at home, were all continually inſerted in the Newſpapers. Sixty Pills in each Box, Price ſeven Shillings and Sixpence Sterling.

In Cachexy, Inappetency, Indigeſtion, Flatulency, and Coſtiveneſs, it is of excellent Virtue, and ſhould be uſed in every Family at the Spring and Fall of the Year, to purify the Blood, and prevent bad Diſorders.

The STRONG SPECIFICK PILL is an infallible Cure for the Yaws in every Stage, even the moſt inveterate; alſo for the Remains of the VENEREAL DISEASE, by bad Cure, or frequently contracted, both theſe Diſorders will be entirely eradicated, even where Salivation fails, by the Uſe of this Medicine. Likewiſe it will ſpeedily remove a recent Contraction of the laſt mentioned Complaint. Sixty Pills in each Box, Price twelve Shillings and Sixpence Sterling; a great Quantity thereof hath been ſold in the Weſt Indies ſeven Years and it has abſolutely cured the Yaws, &c. which the Surgeons themſelves declare.

Alſo his new invented ANTIMONIAL ESSENCE, a certain, ſafe, and pleaſant Remedy for the Gout, Rheumatiſm, Dropſy, Pleuriſy, Aſthma, Stitches in the Side, inflammatory and nervous Fevers, Lowneſs of Spirits, Headachs, &c. alſo the Diſorders incident to the female Sex. It cures the moſt violent inflammatory Fever in a few Hours, though attended with Convulſions, light-headedneſs, and the worſt Symptoms; but taken in the Beginning of a Fever, every dangerous Symptom is preſently removed, generally without Confinement or Hinderance of Buſineſs.

Thoſe dubious of its Excellency, by applying at the Place of Sale, may be referred to an original Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman to the Author, ſetting forth the amazing Succeſs in a moſt extraordinary Caſe, and which particularly declares he looks upon the Antimonial Eſſence to be a very noble Medicine, and ſtrongly recommends it in his Neighbourhood. Another Gentleman teſtifies that three Bottles of it brought a Woman out of Bed where ſhe was confined a long Time with the Rheumatiſm, and could not ſtir either Hand or Foot. Another Perſon was cured of a ſlow nervous Fever, which had waſted him almoſt to Death, only by taking one Bottle of this Eſſence, when the beſt Advice in other Medicines had failed. And farther, a Lad about eleven Years of Age, who was afflicted ever ſince he was born with Falling Fits, is moſt happily reſtored to Health by Half a Bottle of this Medicine, ſeveral Months, and has not had one Fit ſince. Another calls the Specifick Pill a bleſſed Medicine, and ſays it ſaved her Huſband's Life in curing him of a Diſorder of eighteen Years ſtanding, when every Thing elſe had failed.

A Treatiſe containing many moſt remarkable Cures delivered *gratis*.

N. B. Each Medicine is folded with printed Bills and Directions, ſigned by the Author, THO's HAMMOND, M. M. *Briſtol*. —— They will never loſe their Virtue, nor ſuffer by Damps or Moiſture.

The Antimonial Eſſence is in ſquare Bottles, each containing ſixty Doſes, Price ſix Shillings and Sixpence Sterling.

*** The above Medicines are to be ſold by Captain *William Wood*, of the *Brickdale*, at *Hobb's Hole*, and by him only.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 17*th Inſtant* (September) *on the Premiſes,*

TWO valuable Tracts of LAND on *Bennet's* Creek, *North Carolina*, about eighteen Miles from *Suffolk*, in *Nanſemond* County, one lying on the north Side of the Creek, containing about a Thouſand Acres, and the other on the ſouth Side of the Creek, containing near two Hundred Acres. The Land is very rich, and will produce Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, or any other Grain; it is exceeding well timbered with large Oak, Pine, Poplar, Walnut, Cypreſs, &c. and is eſteemed one of the beſt Pieces of Maſt, or Timber Land, within many Miles of the Place, and an extraordinary Place for raiſing or keeping Stock of all Sorts; there is likewiſe a great Quantity of Lightwood on it, as it has not been got off theſe many Years, if ever; there is alſo a fine Maple Swamp on it, which, in a ſhort Time, and at a ſmall Expenſe, may be cleared and drained, and is ſo rich that Ages of Culture could not impoveriſh it, or wear it out. The Terms on which it will be ſold are, one Third of the Purchaſe Money will be expected to be paid down, or in a very ſhort Time, one Third in ſix Months after the Day of Sale, and the Remainder in ſix Months after that, or twelve Months from the Sale, but thoſe who fail to make Payment at the Times agreed upon are to pay Intereſt from the Day of Sale. An indiſputable Title will be made to the Land, and the Deeds of Conveyance perfected on the Day of Sale, or the Day following at fartheſt. There is a fine Stream of Water running by the Land, from the Head of *Bennet's* Creek, which would never fail to ſupply a Saw or Griſtmill, or both, and there is ſuch a Quantity of fine large Timber of all Sorts that ſeveral Years making Uſe of it would but make the Land more valuable; it is but a ſhort Way of Carriage to a convenient Water Carriage, and the Inhabitants round the Place are very thick ſettled, thriven, and wealthy, for which Reaſon a Griſtmill muſt yield a conſiderable annual Profit, and the Road from *Suffolk* to *Edenton* runs through Part of the Land.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 20, 1772. (3) JOHN JONES.

A GOOD
of Ha
courageous
Any Perſon who is
above a Ha

THIS
Mulatto
making and
anſwer my
Seventeen
anſwerable

WHEREAS my Wife
forty Shillings
every Perſon
her, as I will
of

To be RENTED, *for any*

THE ORDINARY at
Garden, Pallace, and
is ſo well known that I
chuſing to rent may be informed of the
lars, by applying to Mr. *Anthony Cottrell*.
are in good Repair, and a
I will attend at the Town on *Monday* the 26th of this Inſtant (*September*)
to agree with ſuch Tenants. None need apply but
good Entertainment. I will alſo rent, in the ſame Town, a Plantation
in that Neighbourhood, on *Burwell's Bay*, now in the Occupation of Mr.
Gerard Morgan, which Land is very good, eſpecially for Tobacco and
Wheat. DAVID ROSS.

For SALE,

ENFIELD, in *Halifax* County, *North Carolina*, containing about 2
Thouſand Acres of Land, on which are good Dwelling and Kitchen
Houſes, with four Rooms on a
Floor, and other good Houſes. The Buildings are in perfect Repair to
Mr. *Alexander Telfair* for eighteen Pounds a Year. Part of the ſaid Tract
may be made a fine Meadow. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may
know the Terms by applying to Colonel *John Bradford*, adjoining the ſaid
Plantation, *Allen Jones* of *York*, or to the Subſcriber.
(Tf) MATTHEW JONES.

To be LET *on Charter to any Part of* Europe,

THE Ship BETSEY, *Henry Young* Maſter, Burthen about four Hun-
dred Hogſheads, or ten Thouſand Buſhels. For Terms apply to
HOLDEN, LAWRENCE, & Co.
Who have for Sale a Quantity of very fine IRISH BEEF in Bar-
rels, and LIVERPOOL SALT in Sacks.
NORFOLK, *September* 2, 1772.

To be SOLD, *and entered on the 1ſt of* January *next*,

A TRACT of LAND in *Halifax* County, containing one Thouſand
ſeven Hundred and fifty eight Acres, a conſiderable Quantity of
which is rich low Ground, in good Heart for Tobacco and Grain, with good
new Houſes and Barns. It is needleſs for me to give any Deſcription of this
Tract, as no Perſon will purchaſe without ſeeing the Ground and Convey-
ances; and ſhould the Purchaſer be deſirable to divide the Land, it
will be agreeable to the Seller. The Times of Payment will be made very
eaſy, three yearly Payments, the firſt twelve Months after Poſſeſſion.
For Terms apply to Mr. *John Baird*, Merchant in *Prince George*, to whom
Bond and Security is to be given, or to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes,
who will ſhow the Land. Mrs. *Perrin's* Dower in this Land is laid off.
WILLIAM WADE.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Race Field near *Hillſborough*, *North Carolina*, a gray
HORSE about fifteen Hands high, with a black Mane and Tail, has
drawn in a Carriage, trots very well, branded on the Buttock T C, is of
the *Crawford* Breed, and very likely. Alſo ſtolen, from the ſame Place,
a gray MARE about fifteen Hands high, with a black Mane and Tail,
trots and paces, is alſo of the *Crawford* Breed, and a good Match for the
Horſe. Whoever delivers them to *William Hooper* at *Wilmington*, whoſe
Property they are, to *George Moſes*, Eſquire, at *Croſs Creek*, Mr. *Thomas*
Clark at *Hillſborough*, to *Benjamin M'Culloch*, Eſquire, at *Halifax*, *Samuel*
Johnſon, Eſquire, at *Edenton*, or to *Patrick Gordon*, Eſquire, at *Newbern*,
ſhall have the above Reward, or TEN POUNDS for either of them, and
a reaſonable Reward if he proſecutes the Thief to Conviction.
N. B. The Horſe was lately bought of *Duncan Lamont*, Eſquire, of
Edgcombe, and the Mare of Mr. *Marſhall* of *Bute*.

TWENTY POUNDS *to kill*, or THREE POUNDS *to take*,

ISAAC, an outlawed Mulatto Fellow, belonging to the Eſtate of the
late Colonel *Richard Johnſon*. His Height is about five Feet nine or
ten Inches, wears his own Hair, which is remarkably black, and curls
well. He is a well diſpoſed Fellow, rather plauſible and inſinuating when
ſober, and when in Liquor, which he is very ſubject to, is ſtubborn, and
uncommonly impudent. He abſconded from this Place about the 20th of
July laſt, and is ſuppoſed to be harboured by Colonel *John Taylor's*
Negroes, near this Place, among whom he has a Wife, or by his Brother,
John Kenny, a Mulatto Slave belonging to Mr. *Thomas Johnſon* of *Caroline*.
He carried with him a Variety of Clothes, and claims a Property in a
likely gray Mare about four Feet two or three Inches high, which he
probably will make Uſe of to convey him from one Retreat to another.
(Tf) W. JOHNSON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, near *Sandy*
der River Church, the 20th of *July* laſt, two Negroes, one a Fel-
low, about twenty Years old, can ſpeak ſome *Engliſh*, and appears ſul-
len; he is middle ſized, and well made, has a good Countenance, one
of his Hands is remarkable, occaſioned either by Fire or ſome Marks
made while in *Africa*; he carried with him two new Blankets, a new Hat,
an Oſnaburg Shirt, Check Breeches, and ſeveral other Things. The other
is a Woman, about ſixteen Years old, ſpare made, good Features, but
cannot ſpeak any *Engliſh*. I believe ſhe was decoyed in Oſnabrugg, is the
Fellow's Wife, and imagine ſhe is entirely governed by him. I bought
them of Mr. *Hugh M'Kie* a ſhort Time paſt, before which they were
kept ſome Time in *Petersburg*, where perhaps they may endeavour to con-
ceal themſelves. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any Perſon that conducts
them to me, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for ſuch Intelligence as I may get
them again. WILLIAM WATT.

AUGUST 25, 1772.

RUN away from *Peterſburg*, four or five
Weeks ago, a Negro Man named JACK, a ſtout, black Fellow,
with reddiſh Eyes, ſhort Hair, and of a mild Countenance; behaves ſen-
ſible when ſober, but very
and believe he was born in
He had on, when he
and Trouſers, a
time. He is a
Carpenter's Buſineſs.
Veſſel, and will
of a Freeman. We will give
Perſon that will deliver him to the

Co.

COMMITTED to
Inſtant
nal, tell their
his Forehead,
he is five Feet eight
on a Check
Breeches.
and very black
and ſhort
Property, and pay Charges to
(T)

A TRACT
Name of
of exceeding
beautiful, and healthy, with a very good Dwelling-houſe that has four Rooms
on a Floor, and all neceſſary Outhouſes, Apple and Peach Orchards, and
cleared Ground ſufficient to work fifteen or twenty Hands, now under a
good Fence. It lies about ten Miles above *Hanover* Courthouſe, on *Pa-*
munky River. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber,
on the Premiſes. HENRY GILBERT.

NEW KENT, *Auguſt* 25, 1772.

IMPORTED, in *October* laſt, in the *Chat-*
ham Frigat, *John Anderſon* Maſter, from *London*, a CA
and a TRUSS, No. 2, which belong to the Eſtate of Colone
Cocke, deceaſed, and are not yet come to Hand. Any Intelli
thoſe Goods are, or to whoſe Care they were committed by
the Subſcriber will oblige a particular Favour.
(w) GEORG

To be SOLD to the *higheſt Bidders*, at Cab
on Thurſday the 24th *Inſtant* (*September*) in *Small*
Lots,

ABOUT three Hundred Pounds Worth of DRY GOODS, namely,
Oſnabrugs, Negro Cottons, Engliſh and Scots Blankets, Broadcloth,
Duffils, Shalloons, Tammy, Calimancoes, Linen and Woollen Stockings,
Calimancoe Shoes, Calico, Silk Laces, Ribbons, Hats, Axes, Cart Wheel
Boxes, Caſt Backs and Andirons, and ſundry other Articles. Credit will
be allowed until the 1ſt of *April* 1773, on giving Bond and Security to
(s) WALTER PETER.
N. B. Three per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money.
I have ſeveral Packages of Goods, never opened, to ſell privately,
which I will make a very low Advance for.

To be SOLD in Fredericksburg, on Monday the 21ſt
of this Inſtant (September) being Fair Day, by the
Truſtees of Mr. Benjamin Grymes,

THAT Remains of his Eſtate which is not ſold privately, a Tract of Land
containing ſeventy Acres, commodiouſly ſituated for Buſineſs, as
above all the 25th of *April* 1773, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security,
and the Rent to be paid thereof from the Date if not previouſly paid; alſo
ſeveral Slaves, Waggons, Carts, and Cart Wheels, together with ſome
Hands and Kitchen Furniture, for ready Money, or Bills or Notes
payable at the October General Court enſuing.
JOHN TAYLOE, } Truſtees.
F. THORNTON. }

For SOLD by *Auction*, on Monday the 21ſt *Inſtant*
(*September*) at Williams's *Warehouſe*, in KING
WILLIAM,

THE Remains of Mr. *Philip Whitehead Gilliam's* STORE GOODS,
conſiſting of Plain and Fancied Peruſals, which cannot be known in Kind,
(s) GEORGE

To be SOLD,

EIGHT Hundred Acres of LAND in *Albemarle*, lying on the north
Side of the *Rivanna* River, on both Sides of *Long Island* Creek;
alſo eight Hundred Acres of LAND in *Dinwiddie*, lying on the north Side
of *Hatcher's* Run, a Hundred Acres on the ſouth Side of the ſaid Run, and
a LOT in the Town of *Blandford*. Credit will be allowed until the next
April Court. For Terms apply to *Thomas B. Griffin* in *Lancaſter*,
or *William Griffin* in *King and Queen*, one of whom will attend on the 2d
of *November* in *Williamſburg*. (6)

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing a Hundred and eighty three Acres,
in the County of *Northumberland*, contiguous to the Lands of Captain
Edward Wright and the *Dismal Swamp*, pleaſantly ſeated on the main
Road, and within a Mile of the River. The Plantation is in good Order
for Cropping, and a ſufficiency of Land cleared to work eight Hands, with
very valuable Improvements thereon, and may be entered on the firſt of
January next. As the Land in the lower Part of the County is known to
be in general very good, I think it needleſs to amplify. Any Perſon in-
clinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the Place, and know the Terms, by
applying to me, on the Premiſes. (4) JAMES MURDAUGH.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 3, 1772.

COMMITTED to *James City* Priſon, on
Monday the 31ſt of laſt Month, a Negro Fellow who ſays he is the
Property of Colonel *Cary of Hampton*, and that he belongs to a Quarter in
Albemarle; his Name is JOE, is an *Ibo* Negro, about fifty Years of Age,
five Feet nine or ten Inches high, with three Scars on the right Side of his
Face, the middle One the largeſt, and has on a Crocus Shirt and Trouſers,
and Negro Cotton Waiſtcoat. JOHN CONNELLY.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in YORK
Town, on *Friday* the 14th Inſtant (*Auguſt*) a likely bay HORSE,
with a hanging Mane and ſhort Switch Tail, a Star in his Forehead with
bay Hairs in it, a Snip on his Noſe, one white hind Foot, has a large Lump
on his off Thigh, was ſhod before when ſtolen, trots faſt, paces five or
ſix Miles an Hour, and when put in a Gallop goes off with his near Foot
firſt. He was taken away by a ſlim black Boy about fourteen or fifteen
Years of Age; the only Part of his Dreſs that can be recollected is that
he had on a white Shirt, and a Duroy Coat that was too large for him;
he ſtole a new Fuſtian Coat belonging to the Preſident's Poſtilion, alſo a
black Saddle, Bridle, and Poſtilion Whip, belonging to the Preſident.
The Boy was ſeen in *Williamſburg*, in Poſſeſſion of my Horſe, by Mr.
James Southall, who aſked him who he belonged to, and he ſaid that he
and the Horſe were the Property of Mr. *William Stevenſon* of *York* Town,
and that he was going up the Country. The proper Owner of the Boy I
do not know. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe and Boy to me in *York*
Town ſhall have THREE POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the
Horſe, paid by (4) WILLIAM MITCHELL.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Negro
Fellow named FRANK, about five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high,
thirty Years old, branded upon the left Cheek R, but not very plain; he
had on, when he went away, an Oſnabrug Jacket, blue Breeches, and a
Dowlas Shirt. I have heard he intends going down to *Norfolk*; and as he
is a very artful Fellow, I imagine he will endeavour to paſs for a Freeman.
He may be eaſily known by his Gums, which are particularly black.
TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward will be given if he is brought home
alive, and TEN POUNDS for his Head.
ROBERT BURTON.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 18th of *Auguſt*, from the Subſcriber, in *Eſſex*,
near *Hobb's Hole*, a Negro Man named LUKE, alias JACK, about
twenty five Years old, five Feet ſix or eight Inches high, had on, when
he went away, a Pair of old blue Cloth Breeches, Oſnabrug Shirt, and
a ſhort Cotton Veſt, and carried with him a green Cloth Veſt, a Pair of
Raſha Drill and a Pair of Nankin Breeches, a white Linen Shirt, and two
Pair of Yarn Hoſe. He is a likely, well ſet Fellow, remarkably bow-
legged, of a very black Complexion, has very white Teeth, and I believe
one of his fore Teeth is out; he has ſome Scars on one or both of his
Ankles, which he got when a Lad. This Fellow formerly belonged to
Mr. *Lewis Allerton*, of *Iſle of Wight*, from whom he ran away when he
was a Lad, and paſſed as a Freeman in this Neighbourhood for ſeven or
eight Years, until he was condemned by *Eſſex* Court for *Felony*, when he
confeſſed he had a Maſter, and was reprieved by the Subſcriber. He was
hired a Carpenter, and during the Time of his Elopement went ſeveral
Years by
may attempt to change his Name again, and paſs
as a Freeman
himſelf out of the Colony; all Maſters of
Veſſels are
carry him off, at their Peril. I will give the
above Reward
to him who will deliver the ſaid Slave to me, or
FIVE POUND
him in any Jail, and give Notice thereof.
JOHN EDMONDSON, Junior.

BOYD's HOLE, *Auguſt* 20, 1772.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about ſix
Days ago, a Servant Man named THOMAS HARRISON, aged
about twenty five Years, wears his own brown coloured Hair, which is
pretty long, had on an old Bearſkin Cap, a black Plaiſh Jacket, a Pair of
black Breeches, light blue Worſted Stockings, a Sailor's blue Fearnought
Jacket, a
Oſnabrug Trouſers, and a Check Shirt. He is by Trade
a Weaver,
good Hand, is very talkative, has a down Look, was
born in the
and has been ſeen going towards *Port Royal*.
Whoever
the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subſcriber,
at *Boyd's*
King and *Queen*, at *Navimey*, in *Maryland*, oppoſite
to *Boyd's*
ſhall have FIVE POUNDS if taken, *Virginia* Currency.
ALEXANDER KNOX.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Lan-*
caſter
a Negro Man named CHARLES, a
very
Fellow, about five Feet nine or ten Inches
high,
Trouſers, and carried with
him
formerly belonged to Mr. *George Eyre*, of
Northumberland
laſt hired in the Service of Mr. *Robert*
Glaſcock, Merchant in
as Boat a Country Veſſel of his, and
was ſeized of bringing
the Warehouſe at *Cat Point*, *Rappahannock*
County, and ſtealing Tobacco. He is ſuppoſed to be at or near *Norfolk*,
where he is well acquainted, and will probably attempt to get on board
ſome
Veſſels any Encouragement from
of the
Maſters of
Veſſels at *Cat Point* will be rewarded
POUND
FIFTY SHILLINGS Reward
Glaſcock, of *Northumberland* aforeſaid.
WILL
Slave to me

POETS CORNER.

SONNET *by a Husband.*

WHEN on thy Bosom I recline,
Enraptur'd still to call thee mine,
To call thee mine for Life!
I glory in the sacred Ties,
Which modern Wits and Fools despise,
Of Husband and of Wife.
One mutual Flame inspires our Bliss,
The tender Look, the melting Kiss,
Even Years have not destroy'd;
Some sweet Sensation, ever new,
Springs up, and proves the Maxim true,
That Love can ne'er be cloy'd.
Have I a wish, tis all for thee,
Hast thou a Wish, tis all for me,
So soft our Moments move,
That Angels look with ardent Gaze,
Well pleas'd to see our happy Days,
And bid us live and love.
If Cares arise (and Cares will come)
Thy Bosom is my softest Home,
I lull me there to Rest;
And is there aught disturbs my Fair,
I bid her sigh out all her Care,
And lose it in my Breast.
Have I a Joy, 'tis all her own,
All hers and mine are all but one;
Our Hearts are so entwin'd,
That like the Ivy round the Tree,
Bound up in closest Amity,
'Tis Death to be disjoin'd.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, *New York, November* 1, 1772.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Account of the new Regulation of the Post from *Canada*, which is to arrive every *Tuesday* Evening at this Office, and the weekly Post from the Eastward and Southward arriving every *Wednesday*, the Mail going from hence by the Packets will, for the future, be closed at twelve o'Clock at Night, on the first *Wednesday* in every Month (being the same Time it closes at the General Post Office in *London* for *America*) and a Packet dispatched the ninth the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Postmaster General.

(Tf) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, about the 4th Instant, a bay HORSE about four Feet nine Inches high, five Years old, branded on the near Shoulder I, and on the Buttock B, with a star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, is thought to have one hind Foot white, and is a natural Pacer. Whoever brings the said Horse to Mr. *Benjamin Elliot's*, near *Ayre's* Warehouse, on *Mattapony* River, in *King William*, shall have the above Reward.

JOHN BELL.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the 1st of *June* last, a Negro Man named NED, about five Feet nine Inches high, twenty five Years old, or thereabouts, of a yellow Complexion, with a very remarkable Scar under his left Eye, and had on when he went away a Cotton Jacket, and a Pair of *Virginia* Cloth Trousers. As he formerly belonged to Messr. *Riddick* and *Cowper*, in *Nansemond*, of whom he was bought about two Years and a Half ago, I imagine he will endeavour to get there. Whoever brings him to me, in the lower End of *Cumberland* County, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward if he is taken in this Colony, and FIVE POUNDS if out thereof.

RICHARD MOSELEY.

TAKEN up, in *Fauquier*, in the Year 1768, a young brindled STEER, marked with an Underkeel and Slit in the right Ear, and an Underkeel, Crop, and Slit in the left. Posted, and appraised to five Pounds fifteen Shillings.

THOMAS MASSEY.

TAKEN up, in *Castle-field*, a flea'bitten MARE about four Feet seven Inches high, and branded on the near Buttock [illegible]. Posted, and appraised to eight Pounds.

RICHARD ROYALL.

To be SOLD, *on* Tuesday *the* 1st *of* September, *at the late Dwellinghouse of* Thomas Sumner, *deceased*,

A SLOOP that is well calculated for the Country Business, together with her Sails, Rigging, &c. She is about forty Tuns Burthen, with a good Mulberry Frame, and is little more than two Years old; also an open FLAT of about thirty Hogsheads Burthen; likewise a good Stock of Cattle, Sheep, &c. a good Horse, some Draught Steers, and all the said Sumner's Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c.——Also, agreeable to the last Will and Testament of Mr. *Sumner*, on *Thursday* the 1st of *October*, will be sold on the Premises, sundry valuable LOTS in the Town of *Norfolk*, on one of which stands *Constance's* Warehouses, on another a good Dwellinghouse suitable for a Tavern, and on another a good Storehouse, Stable, &c. also three large Warehouses, after the Leases are expired, which stand near the Water, and adjoining the County Wharf, property for, and now in the Occupation of, Merchants. Likewise also two Hundred Acres of LAND adjoining the Town, great Part of which is good, has about forty Acres of Marsh, and will be laid off in Divisions if required. Six Months Credit will be allowed for the Lands, Lots, Houses, and Vessels, and three Months for the Stock, Furniture, &c. for all Sums above thirty Shillings, on giving Bond and approved Security to

SAMUEL COHOON, Executor.

*** If either of the Days of Sale prove not fair, the next fair Day is appointed.

N. B. I should be glad to be informed of all Demands against this Estate as soon as possible, and all those indebted are desired to pay off their Balances very shortly.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder, at* [illegible]ng William *Courthouse, on* Thursday *the* 17*th of* September,

A GOOD and well accustomed TUB MILL, entirely new, lying in the lower Part of the said County, adjoining the Lands of Mr. *William Dudbridge*, being the Mill formerly belonging to Colonel *Thomas Marr*. There is belonging to the said Mill about one Hundred Acres of well timbered Land, with a good Cornhouse and Miller's House thereon, which will be sold with the Mill. The above mentioned Land and Mill are the Property of Mr. *William Seton*, and are to be sold by Virtue of a Power of Attorney from him. 2 PETER LYONS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Augu*[illegible] 1772.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Publick that he has lately arrived from *Liverpool* and just opened Shop next Door below the Post Office; where he intends carrying on the WATCH and CLOCK BUSINESS in all its Branches; and as he served a regular Apprenticeship to one of the most eminent Watchmakers in the City of *Dublin*, he hopes it will be sufficient Encouragement for the Publick to favour him with their Commands, which shall ever be his particular Study to discharge with the greatest Punctuality, and on the most reasonable Terms. Any One that wants a Character of his Workmanship may be satisfied by applying to Mr. *James Craig*, Jeweller, as he has done several very nice Jobs for him. Those who please to favour him with their Commands may depend on their being gratefully acknowledged by their most humble Servant, ROBERT EGAN.

N. B. All Sorts of REPEATING, HORIZONTAL, and STOP WATCHES, repaired in the best Manner.

To be SOLD *by the Subscriber, at next* Fredericksburg September *Fair*,

A NEGRO Woman and four Children, which Woman I some Time ago purchased, at publick Sale, of the Sheriff at *Gloucester* Court-house, but have since understood that there is a Claim against her and Children after the Death of Mrs. [illegible], in *Gloucester* County. As I intend to leave the Colony in a short Time, I thought it proper to give the Claimant and Purchaser this publick Notice, that there may be no Dispute afterwards.——I have likewise for Sale a House, Storehouse, and two valuable Lots, in the Town of [illegible].

ALEXANDER KENNEDY.

IF HUGH AITKEN (or AIKEN) Son of *William Aitken*, of *Lurgan*, in the County of *Antrim*, and Kingdom of *Ireland*, who settled in the Province of *Pennsylvania* about two or three Years ago, [illegible] will apply to Mr. *John Carlyle*, at *Alexandria*, *Joseph Wright* or *John Magill*, Esquires, at *Woodstock* or *Winchester*, in *Virginia*, *Robert Galbraith*, Esquire, at *Bedford*, or *George Campbell*, Attorney at Law in *Philadelphia*, he will hear of Something greatly to his Advantage. 5

Just Imported, in the Ship Martha, *Captain* Brooks, *from* London, *and opened for Sale by* Robert Adam *and Company, at their Store in* Alexandria, *upon very low Terms, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Bills, Country Produce, or short Credit*,

SACKING. Handells. Pewter of all Kinds. Mens fine Hats. Womens Ditto. Boys Ditto. Hempen Rolls. Brown Ditto. Books. *Irish* Linens, three Fourths, seven Eighths, and four Quarters wide. Brown and white Sheeting, nine Eighths and 4ll wide. Beams and Scales. Bar Lead. Drop Shott. *Wilson's* Snuff. *British* Osnabrugs. *German* Ditto. Hessians. *British* Dowlas. *German* Ditto. Looking Glasses. Mens Felt Hats. Boys Ditto. Castilets, plain, checked, and striped. *Scotch* Plaid. Calimancoes. Tammies. Durants, plain and printed. Shalloons, different Colours. Silk Cords. Venetians. Crapes. Spangled Cords. Worsted Mecklenburgs. Wool Cards. Tow Ditto. Cotton Ditto. Stationary. Common Window Glass. *London* Crown Ditto. Sail Cloth. Check Handkerchiefs. Mens Worsted Hose. Womens and Boys Ditto. Mens and Womens Thread Ditto. Gilt Trunks. *Cheshire* and *Gloucester* Cheese. White Cotton. Coloured Ditto. White Flannel. Red and Scarlet Ditto. Duffils. *Bath* Coatings. Spotted Ermine. Embossed Flannels. Checked and striped Ditto. Half Thicks. Sagatties. Duroys. *German* Serges. Cassimirs. Superfine Broadcloths. Super Ditto. Fine Ditto. Marble Cloth. Tin Ware, a Variety. *Arnold's* Snuff. Pipes. Sewing Silk, of all Colours. Knee Garters. Gimp, and Garland Trimming. Silk Purses. Wig Cauls. Snail Lace. Laces, Silk and Thread. Pins. Tapes of all Kinds. Garters. Fans. Childrens Shoes. Thread of all Kinds. Stays, a Variety. Scarlet Cloaks and Cardinals. Boys Satin Caps and Hats. Buckrams. Saddlery, a Variety. Stone, Glass, and China Ware. Womens Silk and Satin fashionable Bonnets and Hats. Womens Silk and Satin Cloaks. Trace Rope. Leading Lines. Bed Cords. Fishing Lines and Hooks. Sewing Twine. Roping Ditto. Drabs, or Drilling. India Chintz. Printed Cotton and Linen. Diaper Table Cloths. Ditto Tea Napkins. Diaper. Muslin. Silk Handkerchiefs, a Variety. Tafetas. Paduasoy. Spiceries. Saltpetre. Sulphur. Jar Raisins. Cask Ditto. Currants. Brown Candy. White Ditto. Pepper. Roll Brimstone. Checks, three Fourths, seven Eighths, and six Quarters wide, Cotton and Linen. Furniture Ditto. Bedtick. Bolster Ditto. Bedbunts. Striped Holland. Silk and Worsted Breeches Patterns, of different Colours. Black Velveret. Cotton Velvet, a Variety. Died Pillow. Ditto Jeans. White Ditto. Figured Dimity. Thickset, different Colours. Copper Ware, a Variety. Cases of Pickles. White Lead ground in Oil. Florence Oil. Mens and Womens Shoes and Pumps. Mens Boots. Necklaces, a Variety. Earrings Ditto. Egrets. Head and Breast Flowers. A small Assortment of Medicines. Reels of Fishing Lines. Ribands. Ivory Combs. Horn Ditto. Tortoiseshell Ditto. Mens Gloves. Womens Ditto, and Mitts. Twist Buttons. Mohair Ditto. Silk Ferrets. Worsted Bindings. Scarf and Silk Twist. Mohair. Bohea Tea. Hyson Ditto. Souchong Ditto. Rugs. Matrasses. Striped Coverlids. Bed Quilts. Cotton Counterpanes. Iron Pots. Corks. *Pots* Stoves. Gunpowder. Grindstones. Best *London* old Porter in Casks and Hampers. Best old Red [illegible] Ditto, White Ditto. A large Assortment of Hardware. Hoes. [illegible]es. Scythes. Square Steel. Blistered Ditto. Frying Pans. Nails, [illegible]eepeny, fourpeny, sixpeny, eightpeny, tenpeny, twentypeny, and thirtypeny. *Dutch* Ovens. Brushes of all Sorts, &c. Also WEST INDIA and CONTINENT RUM, *Muscovado* SUGAR and MOLOSSES by the Hogshead or smaller Quantity, double and single REFINED SUGAR, and some good *British* CORDAGE.

*** As *Robert Adam* purchased these Dry Goods in *London* himself, they are bought on the best Terms; and as they are sold in Retail for ready Cash, or Produce, are rated at a very low Advance, and that not only a few Articles for a Name of selling cheap, but they are rated all through at the same low Profit: They hope therefore for the Custom of the Publick in general, and their Friends in particular, as quick Remittances will enable them to continue to serve them on the same low Terms, and that none will lay them under the disagreeable Necessity of telling them *we book no Goods in Retail*. 4

VIRGINIA, *sc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the* CAPITOL,

MAY 7, 1772.

John Bowdoin, and *Isaac Smith*, Merchants, surviving Partners of *Littleton Eyre*, deceased, Plaintiffs,
Against *John Smith*, *Edward Smith*, and *Matthew Smith*, Infants, *Augustine Smith*, *Martha Jaquelin*, *Jaquelin Ambler*, *Sarah Smith*, *Thomas Smith*, *Wilson Miles Cary*, *James Buchanan* and Company, of *London*, Merchants, *Edmund Pendleton*, and *Peter Lyons*, surviving Administrators, &c. of *John Robinson*, Esquire, deceased, *Peyton Syme*, *Presley Thornton*, and *Sarah* his Wife, and *Mary* [illegible], *Jaquelin Ambler*, *Robert Carter Nicholas*, *William Nicholas Cary*, and *John Blair*, Executors, &c. of [illegible] *Ambler*, deceased, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *John Smith* is appointed Guardian to the Defendants *Edward* and *Matthew Smith*, who are Infants, to defend them in this Suit; and, by Consent of Parties, this Cause was this Day heard upon the Bill, Answers, and sundry Exhibits. On Consideration whereof it is decreed, and ordered, that *George Purdie*, *John Bowdoin*, *John Lee*, and *John Smith*, Gentlemen, or any two or more of them, after giving convenient Notice in the *Virginia* Gazette, sell, at publick Auction, the Lands in the Counties of *Gloucester* and *Northumberland* known by the Names of *Dragon Quarter* and *Fleet's Bay*, comprised in the Indentures of Mortgage in the Bill mentioned, at twelve Months Credit, to be entered upon the first Day of *January* next, and also the Slaves, with their Increase, and other Things in the said Mortgages mentioned, at three Months Credit, taking Bonds, with sufficient Security, from the Purchasers, and return an Account thereof to the Court; that *Dudley Diggs*, *Thomas Nelson*, junior, and *David Jameson*, Gentlemen, or any two of them, do state and settle the Claims of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants, and of any other Creditors of *John Smith*, deceased, in the Bill named, who may desire it; and make Report thereof to the Court; and that the Sale of the Lands in the Counties of *Spotsylvania* and *Culpeper*, made by the said *John Smith* in his Lifetime, be confirmed to the several Purchasers thereof, upon their paying the Purchase Money; and that the several Mortgagees, the Defendant *John Smith*, and the Defendants *Edward* and *Matthew Smith*, when they shall arrive at the Age of twenty one Years, release to those Purchasers, and the Purchasers of the Lands and Slaves to be sold under this Decree, all their Right and Interest in the said Lands and Slaves, unless the said Infants shall show Cause to the contrary within six Months after they come of Age respectively.

BEN: WALLER.

☞ All Persons having any Claims against the Estate of *John Smith*, deceased, are desired to lay them before the Gentlemen appointed by the Decree of the Honourable General Court, between this and the 20th of *October* next, as the Plaintiffs in the above Suit intend to move for a final Decree at that Time.

GEORGE PURDIE.
JOHN BOWDOIN.
JOHN SMITH.

AUGUST 1, 1772. 12

STOLEN the 19th of *July*, from the Subscriber, in *Fredericksburg*, a likely strong bright bay HORSE, about fourteen Hands and a Half high, eleven Years old, has no White on him, except a few Saddle Spots, not branded, has been docked very short, and has little Hair in his Mane or Tail; his Mane hangs on the near Side, he paces a little, trots hard, was shod all round, and has been used in a Chair. TEN DOLLARS Reward will be paid the Person that delivers him to *Mr. John Turner*, at *Rocky Ridge*, or to

6 WILLIAM REID.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 8th of *July* last, from the Subscriber's Plantation near *Frederick Zimmerman's* Ordinary, in *Culpeper*, an *English* Convict Servant Man named JOHN BOOKER, about thirty three Years old, five Feet six Inches high, with a narrow Visage, ruddy Countenance, a little pitted with the Smallpox, dark Hair untied, was born in *Yorkshire*, speaks broad, is fond of Liquor, and talkative; he has been about two Years in the Country, is a good Ditcher, and well acquainted with the Country Business. He had on, and took with him, two brown coloured Coats, one with Twist, and the other with flat Metal Buttons, a lapelled Scarlet Jacket, his Breeches much the same with the Coats, several Shirts, two Pair of Shoes, Yarn Stockings, and brown Trousers; he had with him a Box of Wafers, a Parchment covered Memorandum Pocket Book, will probably have some Kind of a Pass, and change his Name. This Fellow, with one belonging to Mr. *William Allan* of *Culpeper*, ran away last *April*, and were advertised in this Gazette; *Booker* delivered himself to a Man in *Albemarle*, who brought him home, but the other made his Escape, and my Fellow has now made another Elopement, without any Kind of Provocation. I will give the above Reward to any Person who will deliver him to Mr. *Edward Stevens* at *Culpeper* Courthouse, to the Overseer at my Plantation, or to me in *Fredericksburg*; or FORTY SHILLINGS if secured in any Jail, so that I get him again.

(Tf) JAMES DUNCANSON.

To be SOLD,

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of exceeding good TOBACCO LAND in *Stafford* County, on the Branches of *Aquia* and *Potowmack* Runs, extremely well timbered and watered, twelve Miles from *Falmouth*, and ten from *Aquia*. One Half the Land rents for thirty Pounds a Year; there is a small Plantation on the other Part the Land, and a Mill near the Plantation, if not privately sold, will be set up at twelve Hundred Pounds, on the 10th of *October* next. Also eleven Hundred Acres of Land on *Rocky* Run, in *Fauquier* County, the Rents of which amount to four Thousand one Hundred and thirty Pounds of Tobacco; either in Lots, or altogether, as may suit the Purchasers. An indisputable Title will be made to the Land, by the Trustees of *Charles Carter*. Tf

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To be SOLD *on the Premises, on* Friday *the* 4*th of* December *next*,

TWO Hundred and sixty three Acres of LAND in *Amherst* County, adjoining to the *Tobacco Row* Mountains, whereon is a Plantation, with all convenient Houses on the same, in good Order for Cropping, sufficient for working seven or eight Hands; the Land is exceeding rich for Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, or Hemp. At the same Time will be sold twelve very valuable SLAVES, mostly Men and Women, amongst which is a good Sawer, and one that has worked several Years in a Blacksmith's Shop; as also all the Stock of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, belonging to the said Plantation, with all the Crop of Corn and Fodder made thereon, and all the Plantation Utensils. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchasers of the Land, or longer, if found necessary at the Day of Sale, and nine Months Credit for the Slaves, Stock, Corn, and Utensils, upon good Merchants Bonds, or Notes, bearing Interest from the Day of Sale, payable unto *John Barnes*, Esquire (to whom the Estate belongs) the Sale of which will be conducted by (17)

A'MHERST, *July* 16, 1772. GABRIEL PENN.

NORFOLK, *July* 29, 1772.

THE Subscriber having provided convenient Warehouses for the Reception of Goods, purposes selling on Commission, either by private Sale or publick Vendue, and begs Leave to assure the Publick that his best Endeavours shall be used to dispose of any Goods given him for Sale to the most Advantage, and that they may expect the greatest Punctuality in the Payment of the Proceeds, being determined to continue the Business no longer than he finds he can do so; and, in Order to enable him to do this, he hopes every Person purchasing at any of his Sales will be punctual in their Payments, without which he must labour under Difficulties in supporting his own Credit. He has also opened an ENSURANCE OFFICE; any Orders from the Country for Ensurance will be as punctually complied with as if the Persons were present, the greatest Care taken to have good People to the Policies, and that they shall be sent by the first safe Conveyance. Gentlemen who do not regularly attend the General Courts, and Courts of *Oyer*, are requested to forward the Premiums with their Orders, as it is customary here to pay them at signing the Policies; those who attend the Courts may pay the Premiums there. 10 JAMES ARCHDEACON.

AS I have removed, for some Years, into *Lunenburg*, I propose selling all my Tract of LAND on *Turkey Cock* Creek, in *Pittsylvania*, excepting two Thousand Acres including the Manor Plantation. The Tract consists of about six Thousand Acres, exclusive of the said two Thousand. It is well watered, has a large Creek running quite through the Middle, which makes a large Quantity of good low Grounds, some of which lies so high as never to be overflowed, and the high Land is very good for Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c. It is situated convenient to a fine lasting Range for Stocks. There is on the Part intended for Sale two small Plantations and a well accustomed Grist Mill. I intend to lay off the Land into smaller Parcels, so as to suit the Purchasers, and will attend on the Premises the whole Month of *November* next, when all Persons inclining to purchase are desired to meet me. The Lands will be shown to any Person before that Time on applying to Captain *Arthur Hopkins*, who lives near it. I would give a considerable Time of Payment for Part of the Purchase Money. (8) G. JEFFERSON.

*** I have also several small Surveys and Entries in the said County for Sale.

DINWIDDIE, *June* 13, 1772.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on *Friday* Night the 12th Instant, a bay HORSE about four Feet seven Inches high, with a short Switch Tail and hanging Mane, paces, trots, and gallops very well, has remarkable good Spirit, was shod before, but has Brand, if any, is not remembered. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward on Delivery of the Horse to me, and FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief. (Tf) NEILL BUCHANAN, Senior.

For SALE,

THE following Tracts of LAND, in *Pittsylvania*, namely, four Hundred Acres on *Banister* River, seven Hundred and seventy on *Beaver* Creek, three Hundred and forty five on *Burch's* Creek, three Hundred and eighty on *Leatherwood*, and four Hundred on *Snow* Creek. These Lands were formerly the Property of Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, deceased. The Price, and Time of Payment, may be known by applying to me in *Petersburg*. Tf JERMAN BAKER.

To be LET *on* LEASE,

A VERY large and commodious HOUSE in the Town of *Petersburg*, built for a Tavern, and well fitted for that Business; it is two Stories high, has a Number of very convenient Lodging Rooms, and large and small Rooms for the Entertainment of Guests. Any Person qualified for the Business of a Tavern Keeper, with a proper Capital, may find this as advantageous a Situation as any on the Continent. Apply to the Subscriber, who lives on the Premises.

Tf. THOMAS EGLETON.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.